

Borough of Scarborough.

# ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

Health, Sanitary Conditions, &c., of  
the Borough of Scarborough  
for the Year 1931

BY

STANLEY FOX LINTON,

T.D., M.Sc., M.D., D.P.H.,

Medical Officer of Health.

School Medical Officer.

Medical Superintendent of the Corporation Sanatorium and Smallpox Hospital.

SCARBOROUGH :

W. H. SMITH & SON, LTD., Printers, 31a, St. Nicholas Street.

1932.

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HEALTH DEPARTMENT,  
KING STREET,  
SCARBOROUGH.

MR. MAYOR, MRS. COUNCILLOR WHITFIELD, AND GENTLEMEN,—

I beg to submit to you my Annual Report on the health of Scarborough during 1931.

#### POPULATION.

The preliminary report on the 1931 Census gave the population of Scarborough as 41,791. The Registrar-General's estimate of the mid-1931 population is 40,078. The two figures differ in that the latter purports to represent the resident population, which, of course, is not identical with the census population.

#### BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

There were 508 live births and 623 deaths. Consequently there was a considerable natural decrease in the population.

The death-rate was 15.3 per 1,000. This, it should be noted, is a "crude" rate; that is to say, it makes no allowance for the age and sex constitution of the Scarborough population, which is unfavourable in comparison with the "standard", because of the excessive number of elderly people it contains. The factor by which the Scarborough crude rate should be multiplied in order to make it comparable with other standardized death-rates is calculated by the Registrar-General to be 0.803. Multiplying the crude rate by this figure, we get a standardized 1931 death-rate for Scarborough of 12.3. This matter is only mentioned to prevent mistaken conclusions being drawn from comparison of the Scarborough death-rate with the others given in the table on page 8.

#### INFANT MORTALITY.

The infant mortality rate (*i.e.*, the number of deaths under 1 year of age per 1,000 live births) was 75. For the group of smaller towns (which includes Scarborough) it was 65, and for the whole of England and Wales 66.

#### INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

There were no cases of smallpox during the year, and no epidemic of any of the other notifiable infectious diseases. An epidemic of measles began at the end of 1930, and reached its peak during the early part of 1931. None of the other non-notifiable infectious diseases were unduly prevalent.

#### CONVERSIONS.

Thirty-six pail closets were converted into water closets, and 25 abolished, during the year. A count made in November shewed that there were 473 premises provided with pail closets. About 250 of these premises are condemned or condemnable; of the remainder, about 70 are provided with water closets as well as pail closets, and about 150 with pail closets only.

#### MILK.

The average quality over the year of the milk sold in the town continues to be poor. Of 99 samples sent to the Borough Analyst, 21



were below the very moderate limit set by the Board of Agriculture, 16 of them being deficient in fat and 5 containing added water. Fat deficiency varied in amount from 0.6 per cent. to 54 per cent., and added water from 2 per cent. to 11 per cent. The average content of milk is 3.7 per cent. of fat and 8.9 per cent. of other solids. The Scarborough figures last year were 3.54 per cent. and 8.82 per cent. respectively.

Legal proceedings were taken in 5 cases, and 2 convictions were obtained, the fines inflicted amounting to a total of £2 10s. 0d. The difficulty of obtaining convictions and deterrent penalties in these cases is insufficient ground for withholding prosecution in view of the value of publicity, which enables the public to inflict its own punishment by taking its custom elsewhere.

With regard to cleanliness, it is encouraging to find a further marked improvement. Of the samples of new milk examined, 71 per cent. came up to Grade A. standard, and only one sample was very dirty. In 1930 the corresponding figures were 56 per cent. and 6 per cent. respectively.

Forty-two samples of milk sold in the town were examined for, and found to be free from, tubercle bacilli.

## HOUSING.

The number of new houses built during the year was 145, 83 of them by private enterprise and without State assistance under the Housing Acts.

The great difficulty with regard to housing is to find suitable accommodation, at rents which they can afford, for people who live in old decayed houses which are past renovating.

The report of the Chief Sanitary Inspector is the last one to be presented by Mr. Gregory, who has retired under the superannuation scheme since the end of the year.

I should not like to let the occasion pass without referring in warm terms to the 28 years faithful and efficient service which Mr. Gregory has given to the town, and particularly to the very valuable work he has done under the Housing Acts in regard to the repairing of houses. Mr. Gregory leaves with the respect and regard of all who have been associated with him.

I am glad to take this opportunity of thanking those ladies who, week after week, some of them for years, have given their time and service to the work of the Child Welfare Centres. The efficiency of that work owes a great deal to their help. Their names are: Mrs. F. Beecher, Mrs. Birdsall, Mrs. Harland, Miss Hoole, Miss M. A. McNab, Miss B. Newsome, Miss Richardson, Mrs. Sternberg, Miss Tapper, Miss Augusta Tindall, Miss B. Topham, Miss Turnbull, Miss E. Walker.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

S. FOX LINTON,

*Medical Officer of Health.*

*To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors  
of the Borough of Scarborough.*

*April, 1932.*



# PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE LOCAL AUTHORITY.

Name	Qualifications.	Office held.	Whole or part time.	Contributions to Salary under P.H. Acts or from Exchequer	Other Public Offices held.
S. Fox Linton ...	M.Sc., M.D., D.P.H.	Medical Officer of Health. School Medical Officer. Medical Officer M. & C. W. Committee. Medical Superintendent Corporation Isolation and Small-pox Hospitals. Assistant Medical Officer of Health and School Medical Inspector.	Whole.	Under P.H.A.	Assistant Tuberculosis Officer and School Medical Inspector, Yorks. NR. County Council.
Anne M. Roxburgh	M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.		Part (half)	From Exchequer.	Asst. School Medical Inspector, Yorks. N.R. County Council.
G. J. Gregory ...	Cert. R.S.I.	Chief Sanitary Inspector.	Whole.	Under P.H.A.	None.
R. Stephenson ...	Cert. R.S.I.	Assistant Sanitary Inspector.	Whole.	No.	None.
G. Trinder ...	Cert. R.S.I.	Assistant Sanitary Inspector.	Whole.	No.	None.
Miss J. Foster ...	...	Clerk.	Whole.	No.	None.
Miss A. C. Carrier	...	Clerk.	Whole.	No.	None.
C. Anthony ...	...	Ambulance Driver.	Whole.	No.	None.
Miss Isabel Beeforth	Certified Midwife. State Registered Nurse.	Health Visitor and Inspector of Midwives.	Whole.	From Exchequer.	None.
Miss K. C. Black ...	Certified Midwife. State Registered Nurse.	Health Visitor.	Whole.	From Exchequer.	None.
Miss E. Chambers...	...	Assistant Health Visitor.	Part.	From Exchequer.	Asst. School Nurse.
Mrs. E. Crosby ...	State Registered Nurse (General and Fever)	Matron, Sanatorium.	Whole.	No.	None.

# BOROUGH OF SCARBOROUGH.

## ANNUAL REPORT.

### I.—STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

#### STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS—

Area, including foreshore and tidal water, 2,902 statute acres.

Population :—Census, 1931, 41,791 ; estimated (mid-year 1931), 40,078.

Number of inhabited houses (end of 1931), according to Rate Books, 11,273.

Rateable value, £355,161.

Sum represented by a penny rate, £1,420.

Number of pail closets converted or abolished, 61.

Number of new houses built, 145.

Hours of bright sunshine, 1,253.

Total rainfall, in inches, 29.43.

#### SOCIAL CONDITIONS, Etc.

The town's chief sources of prosperity are :—

(1) Catering for visitors during the season, which lasts from Whitsuntide to the latter part of September, and also during the shorter holiday seasons at Easter and Christmas. Anything that interferes with the free advent of visitors during those periods inevitably has an injurious effect upon the welfare of the town and of its inhabitants.

(2) The Fishing Industry. The average numbers of vessels fishing out of Scarborough are 20 trawlers and 10 drifters.

Scarborough is also an important market and shopping centre for a large surrounding area.

The public health of the town is not appreciably affected by any particular occupation followed by the inhabitants.

The maximum numbers of unemployed registered in the books of the Labour Exchange were 2,338 males on the 7th December, and 898 females on the 2nd November.

## EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR.

	Total.	M.	F.
Live Births (legitimate) ...	462	265	243
„ „ (illegitimate) ...	46	26	20
Birth rate, 12.5.			
Still Births ... ..	30	20	10
Rate per 1,000 total births, 56.			
Deaths† ... ..	623	270	353
Death rate (crude), 15.3.			
„ „ (standardised)*, 12.3.			

Number of women dying in, or in consequence of, child-birth :—

From Sepsis ... ..	2
„ other causes ... ..	1

Death rate of infants under 1 year of age :—

All infants per 1,000 live births ... ..	75
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births ...	76
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	68
Deaths from Measles (all ages) ... ..	12
„ „ Whooping Cough (all ages) ... ..	—
„ „ Diarrhœa (under 2 years of age) ...	1

During the year 180 deaths of residents and non-residents occurred in public institutions in the Borough, representing 29 per cent. of the total number.

† The number of deaths occurring in the Borough was 657; from these must be deducted 76 deaths of non-residents, while 42 deaths of residents occurring elsewhere must be added.

\* *i.e.*, corrected for the age and sex constitution of the population.

# BIRTH RATE, DEATH RATE, AND ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1931

## (PROVISIONAL FIGURES.)

(The mortality rates for England and Wales refer to the whole population, but for London and the towns to civilians only).

	RATE PER 1,000 TOTAL POPULATION.		ANNUAL DEATH-RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION.									RATE PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS.			PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL DEATHS.			
	Live Births.	Still Births.	All Causes.	Enteric Fever.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Whoopin Cough.	Diphtheria.	Influenza.	Violence.	Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under Two years).	Total Deaths (under One year).	Certified by Registered Medical Practitioners.	Inquest Cases.	Certified by Coroner after P.M.	No Inquest.	Uncertified Causes of Death.
England and Wales ...	15·8	0·67	12·3	0·01	0·00	0·08	0·01	0·06	0·07	0·36	0·54	6·0	66	91·18	6·17	1·70	0·95	
107 County Boroughs and Great Towns including London ...	16·0	0·67	12·3	0·00	0·00	0·10	0·01	0·07	0·08	0·33	0·48	8·4	71	91·43	5·84	2·24	0·49	
159 Smaller Towns (1921 Adjusted Populations, 20,000-50,000) ..	15·6	0·73	11·3	0·00	0·00	0·07	0·01	0·05	0·05	0·36	0·43	4·0	62	92·17	5·49	1·25	1·09	
London ..	15·0	0·50	12·4	0·01	0·00	0·03	0·02	0·07	0·06	0·26	0·57	9·7	65	89·52	6·23	4·24	0·01	
Scarborough ..	12·5	0·74	12·3*	0·00	0·00	0·29	0·02	0·00	0·15	0·71	0·46	2·0	75	90·7	8·0	1·3	0·0	

\* Standardised.

The maternal mortality rates for England and Wales are as follows ;

per 1,000 Live Births	...	Puerperal Sepsis.	Others.	Total.
“ „ Total Births	...	1·66	2·45	4·11
per 1,000 Live Births	...	1·59	2·35	3·95
“ „ Total Births	...	3·9	2·0	5·9
Scarborough ;	...	3·7	1·9	5·6



## CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT DEATH DURING THE YEAR 1931.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	NETT DEATHS AT THE SUBJOINED AGES OF "RESIDENTS" WHETHER OCCURRING WITHIN OR WITHOUT THE DISTRICT.									TOTAL DEATHS WHETHER OF "RESIDENTS" OR "NON-RESIDENTS" IN INSTITUTIONS IN THE DISTRICT.		REGISTRAR GENERAL'S FIGURES.	
	All Ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 2 years.	2 and under 5 years.	5 and under 15 years.	15 and under 25 years.	25 and under 45 years.	45 and under 65 years.	65 years and upwards.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles .....	12	2	4	3	3	...	...	...	...	8	4	8	4
Scarlet Fever .....	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Whooping Cough .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria .....	6	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	4	2	4	2
Influenza .....	29	...	...	1	...	...	2	5	21	6	23	6	22
Encephalitis Lethargica ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1
Cerebro-spinal Fever.....	2	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	1
Tuberculosis of respiratory system .....	18	...	...	...	...	4	7	4	3	9	9	10	10
Other tuberculous diseases...	3	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	4
Syphilis .....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	1
General paralysis of the in- sane, tabes dorsalis.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
Cancer, malignant disease...	75	...	...	...	...	...	2	30	43	29	46	28	44
Diabetes .....	8	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	3	3	5	2	4
Cerebral hæmorrhage, &c....	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	46	20	35	18	36
Heart disease .....	122	...	...	1	1	...	1	31	88	48	74	53	82
Aneurysm .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other circulatory diseases...	47	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	40	17	30	10	17
Bronchitis .....	28	3	2	...	...	...	...	5	18	15	13	13	13
Pneumonia (all forms) .....	43	8	4	1	1	3	5	9	12	21	22	19	24
Other respiratory diseases...	7	...	...	...	...	1	1	4	1	4	3	4	3
Peptic Ulcer .....	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	5	2	5	2
Diarrhoea, &c (under 2 years)	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Appendicitis .....	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	1	1	1
Cirrhosis of liver.....	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	2	2	1	3
Other diseases of Liver, etc.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...
Other digestive diseases .....	9	2	...	...	1	...	1	2	3	4	5	6	6
Acute and chronic nephritis	30	...	...	...	1	...	3	11	15	16	14	12	10
Puerperal sepsis .....	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	...	2
Other puerperal causes .....	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
Congenital debility and mal- formation, premature birth etc.....	19	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	6	12	5
Senility.....	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	7	16	6	15
Suicide.....	5	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	1	5	...	5	1
Other violence .....	14	...	...	...	...	1	4	3	6	9	5	10	4
Other defined causes .....	46	3	3	3	3	3	8	11	12	22	24	28	26
Causes ill-defined or un- known .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Totals .....	623	38	15	13	15	15	42	145	340	270	353	266	347

# INFANT MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1931.

NETT DEATHS FROM STATED CAUSES AT VARIOUS AGES UNDER 1 YEAR OF AGE.

Cause of Death.	Under 1 week.	1-2 weeks.	2-3 weeks.	3-4 weeks.	Total under 4 weeks.	4 weeks and under 3 months.	3 months and under 6 months.	6 months and under 9 months.	9 months and under 12 months.	Total Deaths under 1 year.
All Causes { Certified .....	11	2	3	1	17	10	4	4	3	38
{ Uncertified ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteric Fever .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Small-pox .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chicken-pox .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
Scarlet Fever .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping Cough ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria and Croup .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Erysipelas .....	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	2
Tuberculous Meningitis.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Abdominal Tuberculosis .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Tuberculous Diseases .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meningitis (not Tuberculous) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Convulsions.....	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Laryngitis .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bronchitis .....	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	3
Pneumonia (all forms) .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	3	2	8
Diarrhoea.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteritis .....	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Gastritis .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Syphilis .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rickets.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Suffocation, Overlying .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Injury at Birth .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Atelectasis .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Congenital Malformations.....	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	2
Premature Birth.....	9	1	..	1	11	3	..	..	..	14
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus .....	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3
Other causes .....	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	2
Totals... ..	11	2	3	1	17	10	4	4	3	38

## AGE INCIDENCE OF RESIDENTS' DEATHS, 1931.

Quarter.	All Ages		Under 1 year		1 to 4 years		5 to 14 years		15 to 24 years		25 to 44 years		45 to 64 years		Over 65 years	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
First	98	146	9	4	10	5	5	4	1	2	7	8	20	29	46	94
Second	56	68	6	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	6	4	13	17	27	42
Third	56	63	6	2	3	—	—	—	2	3	4	8	9	15	32	35
Fourth	60	76	7	2	3	5	1	2	2	3	3	2	22	20	22	42
TOTAL	270	353	28	10	17	11	8	7	6	9	20	22	64	81	127	213
	623		38		28		15		15		42		145		340	

## WARD DISTRIBUTION OF RESIDENTS' DEATHS.

Age Period	Town	N.W.	N.	C.	E.	W.	S.
Under 1 year .. .. .	38	5	8	6	7	11	1
1 to 4 years ... .. .	28	1	10	4	7	5	1
5 to 14 years ... .. .	15	4	2	1	4	3	1
15 to 24 years ... .. .	15	2	1	5	5	2	—
25 to 44 years ... .. .	42	8	7	3	8	13	3
45 to 64 years ... .. .	145	38	18	17	28	28	16
65 years and over ... ..	340	76	65	36	38	76	49
All Ages ... .. .	623	134	111	72	97	138	71

## INQUESTS.

The Borough Coroner held inquests during the year on 63 deaths, including 16 deaths of visitors. Ages and causes of death were as follows :

Age at Death.			Cause of Deaths.		
Under 1 year	...	2	Accident	...	22
1 to 4 years	...	1	Suicide	...	7
5 to 14 years	...	1	Heart Disease & Heart Failure	...	15
15 to 24 years	...	8	Cerebral Hæmorrhage	...	3
25 to 64 years	...	24	Other causes	...	16
65 years and over	...	27			—
		—			63
		63			—

Seven deaths were certified by the Coroner after post mortem examination without inquest, the causes being—heart disease (3 cases), kidney disease (2 cases), pneumonia (1 case), and tumour of the brain (1 case).

## MARRIAGES.

The number of marriages in the Borough during the year was 357, equivalent to a rate of 17.7 persons married per 1,000 of the population of all ages. The rate for England and Wales was 15.6.

## II.—GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

### 1. NURSING IN THE HOME.

(a) General.

(b) For infectious diseases.

Nursing under both these heads is provided by the Scarborough District Nursing Association, to which in respect of (b) the Corporation contributes annually the sum of £30.

(a) Patients nursed (including maternity cases)	...	772
Visits paid	...	11,647



	Patients nursed.	Visits paid.
(b) Tuberculosis ... ..	16	678
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	1	8
	—	—
Total ...	17	686
	—	—

The Superintendent of the District Nursing Association is informed at once of each case of ophthalmia neonatorum; a nurse then visits, and if necessary takes on the case for nursing.

## 2. MIDWIVES.

The District Nursing Association maintains two midwives, and towards their cost receives from the Corporation the sum of £200 annually. Twenty-two trained midwives practised in the town during the year, of whom twelve were general trained State-registered nurses. There is also one untrained midwife on the roll who does not practice.

The number of confinements attended in 1931 by the D.N.A midwives was 178, and the number of visits paid to them was 4,473.

## 3. LABORATORY FACILITIES.

The following are the arrangements for the examination of pathological and bacteriological specimens :—

Examination of diphtheria swabs, of sputum for tubercle bacilli, of hair for ringworm in school children, and the Widal test for typhoid fever are carried out by the Medical Officer of Health. All other examinations, including cultural tests for typhoid bacilli, meningococci, etc., bacteriological examination of water, etc., are performed at the North Riding Laboratory of Pathology and Public Health.

The work done during the year is shewn in the following table :—  
By the Medical Officer of Health :—

Specimen	Examination Required	Positive	Negative	TOTAL
Throat and Nose Swabs	Diphtheria bacilli ' ... ..	227	1918	2145
Hairs ... ..	Ringworm ... ..	16	10	26
Blood ... ..	Widal ... ..	2	5	7
TOTALS ... ..		245	1933	2178

At the North Riding Laboratory of Pathology and Public Health during 1931 :—

Specimen	Examination Required	Positive	Negative	TOTAL
Milk ... ..	Biological for tubercle ...	—	60	60
Milk ... ..	Bacteriological .. ...	—	—	38
Faeces ... ..	Enterica ... ..	1	21	22
Urine ... ..	Enterica ... ..	1	16	17
Water ... ..	Bacteriological ... ..	—	—	36
Blood ... ..	Sugar percentage ... ..	—	—	1
Swabs ... ..	Virulence Test ... ..	7	5	12
Swabs, Throat and Nose	Diphtheria bacilli ... ..	46	1310	1356
Swabs ... ..	Bacteriological ... ..	—	—	3
Cerebro-spinal Fluid ...	Culture for meningococci ..	1	3	4
Ditto ... ..	Examination of smear ..	4	2	6
Blood ... ..	Widal ... ..	1	2	3
TOTALS ..				1555

Twelve gross serum slopes also supplied.

#### 4. LEGISLATION IN FORCE.

The Scarborough Corporation Act, 1931, received the Royal Assent on the 31st July, 1931, and came into operation immediately. Section 94 enables the Corporation to “make byelaws with respect to the trade or business of a fish frier for the purposes of sub-section (2) of Section 51 of the Public Health Acts (Amendment Act), 1907, notwithstanding that such trade or business may not have been declared to be an offensive trade in pursuance of sub-section (1) of that section.” Such byelaws have not yet been made.

Section 20 of the Public Health Act, 1925, relating to Courts, etc., to be paved and drained was adopted, and came into operation on 1st January, 1932.

The Scarborough (Public Health, etc.) Order, 1931, came into operation on the 11th January, 1932. It directs that

- (1) “The provisions of Section 25 (which relates to the paving of “yards in connection with dwelling houses) comprised in Part II. “of the Public Health Acts (Amendment Act), 1907, shall be in “force in the Borough of Scarborough.”
- (2) “so much of Section 121 (Courts and passages to be paved, “drained, etc.) of the Scarborough Improvement Act, 1889, as “is similar to or inconsistent with Section 25 of the Public “Health Acts (Amendment Act), 1907, or relates to any subject “matter of Section 20 of the Public Health Act, 1925, is hereby “repealed.”

#### 5. HOSPITALS.

FEVER.—The Corporation Isolation Hospital is situated in Newby Lane, just outside the Borough. It consists of an administrative block, a laundry block containing disinfecting chambers, mortuary, etc., a porter's lodge and discharge rooms, and wards for scarlet fever (14 beds), diphtheria (10 beds), and observation (2 beds). There is also the building referred to under tuberculosis.

The number of admissions during the year was 197, including 10 to the tuberculosis ward. Details are given in the following table:—

Disease.	Number of Patients admitted.	Deaths.	Average stay in days.
Scarlet Fever ... ..	62*	1	41
Diphtheria ... ..	96†	5	43
Enteric Fever ... ..	1	...	52
Measles ... ..	7	2	28
Meningococcal Meningitis ... ..	2	2	12
Admitted as Scarlet Fever:—			
Cold ... ..	1	...	32
No Disease... ..	1	...	21
Admitted as Diphtheria:			
Tonsillitis .. ..	4	...	17
Laryngitis ... ..	2§	...	11
No Disease... ..	1	...	1
Diphtheria "carriers" ... ..	8	...	29
,, contacts† .. ..	2	...	6
Total ... ..	187	...	...
Tuberculosis (?) ... ..	10	...	85

\* Including 5 from outside the borough.

† ,, 6 ,, ,,

‡ ,, 1 ,, ,,

§ Two admissions of the same child.

**SMALLPOX.**—The Scarborough Smallpox Hospital is situated  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles north of the town outside the Borough boundary. It consists of two wood-lined, corrugated iron buildings, on brick foundations. The larger building contains two wards of six beds each, with staff accommodation, and in the smaller there are two wards of two beds each.

No cases of smallpox were admitted to the Hospital during 1931.

**TUBERCULOSIS.**—A wood-lined corrugated iron pavilion at the Scarborough Isolation Hospital is used in the summer months for early cases of tuberculosis, chiefly children of pre-tuberculous type.

For admissions during the year see above under Fever.

**MATERNITY.**—Five beds for cases recommended from the Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic are subsidised by the Corporation at Dybdale Nursing Home, Avenue Victoria, at a cost of £5 per annum, and £4 4s. 0d. per bed per week when occupied.

Fifty-three patients were admitted during the year, the periods of occupation adding up to 110 weeks.

Sixteen of the patients were delivered by midwives, the rest by their own doctors. There were two still births. Medical assistance was sought by the midwife in seven cases, viz., two of pyrexia on admission, one of breech presentation, one of "nerves" and insomnia, one of rash on the infant, and two of torn perineum. Six babies were put on to bottle feeding.

**CHILDREN.**—The only hospital provision for children is a ward in the Scarborough Hospital and Dispensary.



The Yorkshire Children's Orthopædic Hospital, Kirbymoorside, is available for orthopædic cases. Thirteen Scarborough children were treated in the Hospital during the year. Details are given in the following table:—

Sex	Age.	Disease.	Period in Hospital (months).	Sent by.	Result.
In the Hospital at the beginning of the year.					
F.	12	Tuberculosis of spine.	36	N.R.C.C.	Disease arrested and deformity limited.
F.	4	Tuberculosis of spine.	Still in Hospital.	N.R.C.C.	...
M.	5	Tuberculosis of spine.	Still in Hospital.	N.R.C.C.	...
F.	2	Tuberculosis of spine.	15	N.R.C.C.	...
M.	10	Deformity of hip.	7	Scarborough Education Committee.	Cured.
F.	2	Club feet.	7	Scarborough M. & C.W. Committee.	Improved.
	(re-admitted).		1½	Scarborough M. & C.W. Committee.	Improved.
F.	4	Congenital dislocation of hip.	2	Scarborough M. & C.W. Committee.	Improved (was in hospital 5 months in 1930).
M.	6 mths	Infantile paralysis.	Still in Hospital.	Scarborough M. & C.W. Committee.	...
M.	8	Infantile paralysis.	2	Scarborough Education Committee.	Improved—was in hospital 12 months, 1926-27.
M.	9	Infantile paralysis.	Still in Hospital.	Scarborough Education Committee.	...
M.	9	Infantile paralysis.	1	Scarborough Education Committee.	Re admission for tenotomy—improved
F.	11	Tuberculosis of elbow and foot.	13	N.R.C.C.	Improved.
M.	3	Tuberculosis of hip.	Still in Hospital.	N.R.C.C.	...



GENERAL.—The Scarborough Hospital and Dispensary, Friar's Entry, a voluntary general hospital, serves the town and a large surrounding district. It provides beds for medical, surgical and ophthalmic cases, and has X-ray, dental, ophthalmic, massage and ultra violet ray departments, as well as a pathological department situated outside the Hospital. The Hospital contains 70 beds.

The number of patients admitted during 1931 was 1,278, and the average daily number of occupied beds 67.6. These figures are records, the previous highest being 1,129 and 63.8. That the Hospital is inadequate has been plain for some years, and a larger one is shortly to be built. A site has been secured, and architects have been invited to submit competing designs.

The Hospital provides accommodation for the following public services :—

North Riding County Council : Venereal Disease Clinic.

Tuberculosis Dispensary.

Voluntary (C.O.S.W.) : Orthopaedic Clinic.

The Maternity and Child Welfare and School Clinics of the Corporation send many children to the Hospital out-patient department for treatment, including a considerable number for the removal of tonsils and adenoids. The Hospital keeps a roster of the latter, and deals with a few of them every week.

The Public Assistance Infirmary in Dean Road continues to accommodate the same classes of patients as it did before the Local Government Act, 1929, came into force, including tuberculous patients, maternity patients, mental patients, patients suffering from chronic disease, and aged and infirm persons.

## 6. MATERNITY AND NURSING HOMES.

The County Council has delegated to the Corporation its functions as Local Supervising Authority under the Midwives Acts. The registration and supervision of Maternity and Nursing Homes remains, however, in the hands of the County Council.

## 7. INSTITUTIONAL PROVISION FOR UNMARRIED MOTHERS, ILLEGITIMATE INFANTS AND HOMELESS CHILDREN IN THE BOROUGH.

The S. Mary's Rescue Home, 21, Albemarle Crescent, provides accommodation for unmarried mothers and their infants before and after child-birth.

The following are the figures for the year :—

	Girls.	Infants.
In the Home 1st January, 1931 ...	11	6
Admitted during 1931 ... ..	39	25
In the Home 31st December, 1931 ...	8	8

Of the mothers admitted, 10 entered the Home before and 15 after the birth of their babies.

## 8. AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

(a) For infectious cases :—A motor ambulance is provided by the Corporation.

(b) For non-infectious and accident cases :—A motor ambulance is provided by the Corporation, and is in charge of the police.

## 9. CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

There were no alterations in the arrangements during 1931.

### MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

#### MATERNAL MORTALITY.

The investigation of maternal deaths is undertaken by the Medical Officer of Health in association with the practitioner (if any) who conducted the labour.

Investigation of cases of puerperal fever is also undertaken by the Medical Officer of Health. Bacteriological examinations are carried out at the North Riding Laboratory of Pathology and Public Health, Scarborough; consultant services are available by arrangement with the Honorary Surgeons of the Hospital, and nursing services are provided by the Scarborough District Nursing Association. No arrangements for the hospital treatment of puerperal fever have so far been made.

A stock of sterilized maternity outfits is maintained in the Maternity and Child Welfare Department for issue on payment. Each outfit consists of a bag containing 9 large and 9 medium sanitary pads,  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. of cotton wool, and a supply of gauze. The charge is 3/-, of which 1/- is refunded on return of the bag.

#### HEALTH VISITING.

The two Health Visitors divide the town between them, and each is responsible for the visiting of infants under 1 year and children between 1 and 5 years in her area.

The year's figures summarising the maternity and child welfare work are as follows :—

Number of infant and child welfare clinics held ...	...	142
Number of first attendances of infants ...	...	398
Total attendances of infants and young children ...	...	6792
Average number of attendances per clinic ...	...	48
Number of separate ante-natal clinics ...	...	47
Number of first attendances at ante-natal clinic ...	...	144
Total number of attendances at ante-natal clinic ...	...	649

#### HEALTH VISITING.

Number of first visits to infants under 1 year ...	...	398
Total number of visits to infants under 1 year ...	...	2683
Number of visits to children 1 to 5 years ...	...	2084
Total visits to children's homes ...	...	4767
Visits to expectant mothers ...	...	214
Minor ailments treated at clinic ...	...	571

#### CHILDREN ACT, 1908.

The two Health Visitors are appointed Infant Protection Visitors, and each acts as such in her own area.

## III.—SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

### WATER.

The water supply of Scarborough is obtained from the Corallian limestones and grit, tapped at Irton by two wells with bore-holes, 428

and 430 feet deep respectively; at Cayton Bay by a spring; and at Osgodby by a well 127 feet deep.

Irton provides the bulk of the supply, Cayton being a useful addition. Osgodby is very little used.

Throughout the year bacteriological examinations of the water from each source were made by me. The results are shown briefly in the following table:—

	Number of Tests.	Colony Counts.			B. Coli.	Streptococci	Bacillus eteritidis sporogenes.
		Agar (48 hours) 37° c	Gelatine (3 days) 22° c				
Osgodby Well ...	3 { 2 (30-3-31-1	128 182 522	291-372 3022		Found in 50-100 c.c. " 10 c.c.	Found in 100 c.c. " " 10 c.c.	Not found in 250 c.c. "
Cayton Bay ...	1	33-42	47-58		Not found in 100 c.c.	Not found in 100 c.c.	"
Irton (unfiltered) ...	12	78-196	116-402		Found in 20-50 c.c.	Found in 20-50 c.c.	"
Irton (precipitated and filtered) ...	12	28-101	63-168		Not found in 100 c.c.	Not found in 100 c.c.	"

During the first few days of September there was an abnormally heavy fall of rain in this, as in other districts. At Scarborough on the 4th the rainfall was 1¾ in., and at Pickering on the same day it was just over 3 in. Severe floods were caused, the effect of which on the water pumped at Irton was such that examinations of the raw and of the filtered waters on 7th and 8th September gave the following abnormal results\*:

	Colony Counts.			B. Coli present in	Streptococci present in	Bacillus enteritidis sporogenes present in
	Agar (48 hours) 37° c	Gelatine (3 days) 22° c				
7th Sept. Raw ...	645-802	Innumerable		1 c.c.	1 c.c.	250 c.c.
Filtered ...	415-526	2,216		10 c.c.	10 c.c.	250 c.c.
8th Sept. Raw ...	368-444	2,624		10 c.c.	10 c.c.	250 c.c.
Filtered ...	213-286	610-596		50 c.c.	50 c.c.	Not present in 250 c.c.

On 11th September examination shewed that the raw water and the filtered water had both regained their normal condition.

\* Not included in first table.



It will be seen that the Irton water, after precipitation and filtration, is a pure and safe water.

The Cayton Bay spring provides a very pure water indeed.

The Osgodby water is not often used; when it is used, it is chlorinated to obviate any risk there might be.

SWIMMING BATHS.

The only swimming bath in the town is the fresh water bath in the Aquarium (owned by the Corporation). The water is warmed to about 70 deg. F.

A bacteriological examination of the water in this bath was made, with the following results :—

Number of organisms in 1 c c. growing on agar in 48 hours at 37°C. ...	46
Bacillus coli ... ..	Present in 10 c.c.
Streptococci ... ..	Present in 10 c.c.
Bacillus enteritidis sporogenes ... ..	Not present in 250 c.c.

BATHING POOLS.

A lake has been made in the new North Bay Pleasure Gardens, and is to be used for occasional aquatic galas. A bore hole has been sunk to a depth of 120 feet to supply the lake with water. Bacteriological examinations have been made of this water and of the surface water from the slopes surrounding the lake, with the following results :—

	Water from bore hole	Water from surface.
Number of organisms in 1 c.c. growing on agar in 48 hours at 37°C ... ..	82	3,000
Bacillus coli present in ... ..	50 c.c.	1 c.c.
Streptococci present in ... ..	100 c.c.	1 c.c.
Bacillus enteritidis sporogenes .... ..	Not present in 250 c c.	Present in 100 c.c.

The bore hole water is a pure water bacteriologically, while the surface water is grossly polluted.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

Thirty-six pail closets were converted into water closets and 25 abolished during the year. A count made in November shewed that there were 473 premises provided with pail closets. About 250 of these premises are condemned or condemnable; of the remainder, about 70 are provided with water closets as well as pail closets, and about 150 with pail closets only. During the last eleven years more than 1,200 pail closets have been converted or abolished.



## SCAVENGING.

Even 2-ton S.D. freighters and a varying number (7—11) of horsed carts are in use for the collection of house and other refuse. Collection is made once weekly from private houses, and two and three times a week from hotels, boarding houses, etc., between the hours of 7 a.m. and 5 p.m. The refuse is tipped on Corporation land on the southern outskirts of the town.

Fish refuse is collected daily between 5 and 8 a.m. from 1st April to 30th September, and between 5 and 9 a.m. during the rest of the year. It is sent away by sea or rail to be used as manure.

Street gullies are regularly cleaned and flushed by a Yorkshire steam gully emptier, which sucks out the contents, solid and liquid, and then flushes and seals the trap. This is a far more efficient and sanitary procedure than the old manual labour method. The vacuum chamber holds the contents of 6 gullies, and the machine deals with 40 to 50 gullies per day.

## HEALTH EDUCATION.

The Health Committee subscribed for 1,000 copies of "Better Health", the monthly journal published by the Central Council for Health Education of the Society of Medical Officers of Health.

These were distributed mainly to teachers and senior children in the schools, and also in the School Clinic, in the Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics, to Boy Scouts and Girl Guides, to boys' clubs, to St. John Ambulance Association and British Red Cross Society Detachments, and to the Scarborough Hospital.

# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

## SANITARY INSPECTOR

TO THE

### MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

SIR,—

I have pleasure in submitting my eighth Annual Report detailing the work of the Sanitary Inspectors during the year 1931.

#### SANITARY INSPECTIONS OF THE DISTRICT.

Inspections of houses and premises (general) ... ..	3621
„ „ made under the Housing Acts, 1925-1930 ... ..	114
Re-inspections and re-visits ... ..	2653
Complaints investigated ... ..	331
Inspections made under Factory and Workshops Act ... ..	405
„ „ to workplaces ... ..	301
„ „ to bakehouses ... ..	107
„ „ to offensive trade premises ... ..	17
„ „ to fish and chip shops ... ..	87
„ „ to manufacturers and purveyors of ice cream and their premises ... ..	81
„ „ under Rats and Mice Destruction Act, 1919 ... ..	76
„ „ under Rent Restriction Act (applications made for certificates) ... ..	4
„ „ of shipping ... ..	31
„ „ of slaughterhouses ... ..	492
„ „ under Public Health (Meat Regulations, 1924) ... ..	147
„ „ of dairies, cowsheds and milkshops ... ..	176
„ „ of common lodging houses ... ..	186
„ „ of premises where potted or preserved meat, fish, and other foods are prepared (Scarborough Corporation Act) ... ..	129
„ „ of restaurant kitchens ... ..	28
Drains tested ... ..	80
Inspections of market and fish piers ... ..	120
Visits <i>re</i> enquiries into infectious cases ... ..	171

#### NOTICES SERVED.

Informal Notices (Nuisances) ... ..	434
„ „ (Scarborough Improvement Act, 1889) (yards and passage pavements) ... ..	308
Informal Notices (Housing Acts) ... ..	84
Statutory Notices, Public Health Act, 1875 (Sec. 94) ... ..	145
„ „ „ „ „ „ (Sec. 36) ... ..	1

Statutory Notices, Public Health Amendment Act, 1907 (Sec. 46), insanitary brick ashpit ... ..	1
„ „ Scarborough Improvement Act, 1889 (Sec. 121) ... ..	109
„ „ Housing Act, 1930 (Sec. 17) ... ..	20
„ „ Limewashing (slaughterhouses) ... ..	2
„ „ Nuisance Bye-law No. 13 (manure pits not provided with suitable covering) ... ..	2
„ „ Milk and Dairies Order, limewashing ... ..	2
„ „ Breach of Sanitary Accommodation Order (want of screened approach between workshops and W.C's) ... ..	2
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### SUMMARY IN DETAIL OF WORK CARRIED OUT AFTER THE SERVICE OF NOTICES.

Drains unstopped and repaired, etc. ... ..	61
Air-tight covers fitted to disconnecting chambers ... ..	1
Water closets repaired ... ..	73
Pail closets converted and abolished .. ...	61
Pail closets provided with new tins ... ..	16
Pail closets repaired ... ..	3
New dustbins provided ... ..	207
Slopstones repaired or renewed ... ..	35
House and scullery roofs repaired .. ...	106
Skylights repaired or renewed ... ..	14
Chimney stacks repaired ... ..	28
Bay window tops repaired ... ..	6
Scullery floors concreted ... ..	18
Scullery walls repaired and rendered ... ..	21
Ventilation to sculleries ... ..	2
Wash-coppers repaired or renewed ... ..	4
Eavespouts and fallspouts repaired ... ..	110
Soilpipes repaired ... ..	4
Damp walls treated with damp-resisting material ... ..	45
External walls repointed, rendered or repaired ... ..	91
House floors repaired ... ..	137
Ventilation beneath floors ... ..	32
Hearthstones of ranges repaired or renewed ... ..	14
Doors and door-jambs repaired ... ..	53
Weatherboards and thresholds provided to doorways ... ..	54
Windows repaired ... ..	53
Windows fitted with cords and made to open ... ..	88
Outside window sills repaired ... ..	33
Staircases repaired and handrails fitted ... ..	29
Skirtings repaired ... ..	12
Walls and ceilings plastered ... ..	147
Ventilation provided to foodstores ... ..	21
Light and ventilation provided to foodstores ... ..	5
Kitchen and other ranges repaired ... ..	31
Passages repaved or asphalted ... ..	41



Yard pavements asphalted ... ..	80
Front areas repaved ... ..	7
Yard gates and jambs repaired ... ..	14
Dirty dwelling houses cleansed ... ..	1
Offensive trade premises cleansed and limewashed ... ..	1
Overcrowding remedied ... ..	7
Smoke nuisance abated ... ..	1
Privies cleansed and limewashed ... ..	3
Passages cleansed ... ..	15
Yards cleansed ... ..	8
Accumulations removed ... ..	34
Poultry and pigeons removed from back yards ... ..	5
Bakehouses cleansed and limewashed ... ..	9
Bakehouses repaired ... ..	1
Workshops cleansed and limewashed ... ..	1
Ventilation provided to workshops ... ..	1
Ventilated space provided between W.C. and workshops ... ..	2
Manure pits repaired ... ..	6
Piggeries paved and drained ... ..	1

Twenty-five informal and forty Statutory notices were outstanding on the books of the Department at the end of the year. In the majority of instances the work was either in hand or the orders had been given for the work to be done.

One hundred and twenty-eight letters were written in relation to various matters arising out of the service of notices, etc.

#### CONVERSION OF PAIL CLOSETS.

Thirty-six pail closets were converted into water closets and 25 were abolished on premises provided with both water closets and pail closets during the year. The number of pail closets previously existing has been considerably reduced.

#### RENT RESTRICTION ACT, 1920-1923.

Four applications were received and four certificates were granted.

#### COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

There are three common lodging houses in the Borough, providing accommodation for 115 persons. Eighteen thousand six hundred and seventy-five beds were occupied by men, 1,688 beds were occupied by women, and 134 beds were occupied by children during the year. One transfer was made during the year, viz., No. 4, Leading Post Street. In this instance considerable improvement has been made by the present registered keeper. In all respects the houses were kept in a fairly satisfactory manner.

#### OFFENSIVE TRADES.

There are seven offensive trade businesses established within the Borough, enumerated as follows:—

Tripe boilers ... ..	4
Tallow chandlers ... ..	1
Gut scrapers ... ..	1
Fat extractors ... ..	1
	<hr/>
Total ... ..	7
	<hr/>



All were conducted in a satisfactory manner except in one instance, when a notice was served to cleanse and limewash the premises. The notice was complied with. In another instance it was found necessary to dismantle the copper and rebuild it on account of the presence of beetles infesting adjacent property.

## FISH CURING HOUSES.

Only three of these businesses carried on herring kippering during the season, which was of very short duration. No complaints or nuisances arose therefrom.

## MANUFACTURERS OF POTTED AND PRESERVED MEAT, FISH AND OTHER FOODS (SECTION 36, SCARBOROUGH CORPORATION ACT, 1925).

Thirty-nine premises were on the register at the end of the year. One hundred and twenty-nine inspections were made to these premises. Special attention was given to the maintenance of cleanliness of the utensils, also to the soundness of the materials used. In two instances, however, it was found necessary to adopt the following measures: rats had infested one of the premises, and the necessary steps were taken to clear the premises of their presence and to make them rat-proof. In the other case a notice was served to cleanse and repair the drainage; the work was duly carried out.

## DAIRIES AND COWSHEDS.

The total number of cowkeepers and purveyors of milk on the register at the end of the year was enumerated as follows:—

Cowkeepers	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Wholesale dealers	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
Retail purveyors residing within the Borough	...	...	...	...	...	...	142
Retail purveyors who retail within the Borough but reside outside	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
Number of registered dairies	...	...	...	...	...	...	84

Forty-nine retail purveyors who supply bottled milk only are included in the list of retail purveyors.

Five dairymen discontinued business during the year and were removed from the register. Twelve dairymen were added to the register.

One hundred and eighty-nine visits of inspection were made during the year; the following matters were dealt with:—

Cowsheds not kept in a cleanly state	...	...	...	...	...	1
Dairy not kept in a cleanly state	...	...	...	...	...	1
Milk improperly stored	...	...	...	...	...	4
Churns not cleansed before returning	...	...	...	...	...	2
Name and address not affixed on receptacles and vehicle	...	...	...	...	...	1

In each instance the delinquents were communicated with and the matters were rectified.

Both in cleanly production and distribution of milk much progress has been made since the previous year.

## SAMPLES OF MILK PROCURED FOR BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION, Etc.

Fifty-two samples of new milk, 31 samples of "Certified" milk, 3 samples of "Grade 'A' Tuberculin Tested" milk, 3 samples of "Grade 'A'" milk and 2 samples of "Pasteurised" milk were obtained and submitted to the North Riding Laboratory for examination. The results of the examinations so made show that a very considerable advance has been made in the production of clean milk, the bacteria counts being extremely low. Coliform bacilli was, however, found in 14 of the samples of new milk submitted for examination.

Thirty-nine samples of new milk, one sample of "Grade 'A' Tuberculin Tested" milk, and two samples of "Grade 'A'" milk included in the above total were also submitted for biological examination. All were certified as being negative for tubercle bacilli.

### MILK AND DAIRIES AMENDMENT ACT, 1922.

### MILK SPECIAL DESIGNATION ORDER, 1923.

The number of licences issued during the year to use the special designations was as follows:—

Certified	...	...	...	...	...	3
Grade "A" Tuberculin Tested	...	...	...	...	...	1
Grade "A"	...	...	...	...	...	1
Pasteurised	...	...	...	...	...	2
						—
						7
						—

### FOOD AND DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT, 1928.

117 samples were procured and submitted to the Public Analyst for analysis during the year, as compared with 127 samples procured for analysis during the previous year.

Articles.	Genuine.	Not of the nature and substance of the article demanded.	Total.
Milk ... ..	78	21	99
Cream .. ...	6	...	6
Butter ... ..	3	...	3
Jams ... ..	2	...	2
Pork Sausages ... ..	2	...	2
Beef Sausages... ..	1	...	1
Malt Vinegar ... ..	1	1	2
Salmon and Shrimp Paste ... ..	1	...	1
Ham and Tongue Paste ... ..	1	...	1
Totals ... ..	95	22	117

21 samples of milk were certified as being unsatisfactory, the results of analysis and action taken being as follow:—

Article.	Nature of Adulteration.		Action Taken.
Milk	9 per cent. deficient in fat	...	Letter of caution sent by Town Clerk.
Milk	11 per cent. deficient in fat	...	" " "
Milk	9 per cent. of added water	...	Magistrates dismissed the case.
Milk	6 per cent. deficient in fat	...	Letter sent by Town Clerk.
Milk (36)	6 per cent. deficient in fat	...	" " "
Milk	6 per cent. deficient in fat	...	No action taken.
Milk	9 per cent. deficient in fat	...	" " "
Milk	2 per cent. deficient in fat	...	Taken on delivery by North Riding Inspector on delivery to vendor of sample No. 36.
Milk (49)	12 per cent. deficient in fat	...	No action.
Milk (55)	21 per cent. deficient in fat	...	Sample taken on delivery to vendor of previous sample. Case dismissed.
Milk	11 per cent. of added water	...	Samples procured by North Riding Inspector on delivery from farmers to wholesale dealer who supplied vendor of sample No. 49.
Milk	4 per cent. deficient in fat	...	
Milk	11 per cent. deficient in fat	...	
Milk	6 per cent. deficient in fat	...	
Milk	1.33 per cent. deficient in fat	...	
Milk	0.66 per cent. deficient in fat	...	Appeal to cow samples taken by North Riding Inspector following up previous samples. In the 3 other instances the milk was genuine.
Milk	1.39 per cent. only fat content, =54 per cent. deficient in fat	...	
Milk	2 per cent. of added water	...	No action taken.
Milk	9 per cent. of added water	...	Penalty of £2 imposed.
Milk	14 per cent. deficient in fat	...	Penalty of 10/- imposed.
Milk	3 per cent. of added water	...	Letter of caution sent by Town Clerk.

One sample of vinegar contained pyroligneous acid let down with water, and colouring matter added, was supplied in the place of malt vinegar demanded. A letter of caution was sent by the Town Clerk.

## SLAUGHTERHOUSES.

With one exception, the whole of the slaughtering within the Borough is carried out in the slaughterhouse belonging to the Market Hall Company situated in Wrea Lane, which facilitates inspection. Only one registered slaughterhouse now exists outside these premises, being situated in Lownsborough Yard, Longwestgate, and will probably form part of an area scheduled for improvement.

Four hundred and ninety-two inspections were made during the year either at the time of slaughtering or shortly after.

In two instances Bye-law notices were served for cleansing and lime-washing, and were complied with. The requirements of the slaughterhouse Bye-laws provide for cleansing and limewashing at least four times a year at stated intervals.

## FOOD INSPECTION.

The approximate numbers of animals slaughtered within the Borough during the year were as follow :—

Beasts	...	...	...	...	4,526
Calves	...	...	...	...	891
Sheep	...	...	...	...	17,896
Pigs	...	...	...	...	3,798



The following articles of food have either been seized, or surrendered by the owners, for the purpose of destruction, being unfit for human food :

ARTICLES.					WEIGHT.	
					st.	lbs.
11	Beast carcasses	...	...	...	454	12
7	Sheep carcasses	...	...	...	24	0
3	Pigs' carcasses	...	...	...	33	4
56	Pigs' heads and 38 sets of offal	...	...	...	102	1
	Beef (parts)	...	...	...	61	8
	Mutton (parts)	...	...	...	7	11
	Pork (parts)	...	...	...	15	4
	Beast offal	...	...	...	603	1
	Sheep offal	...	...	...	12	0
	Calves' offal	...	...	...	5	13
	Pigs' offal	...	...	...	2	2
1	tin of corned beef	...	...	...	—	6
	Potatoes	...	...	...	22	1
	Herrings	...	...	...	4	2
	Sweets, dusting powder and shelled nuts,					
	1 ton 8 cwt. 3 qrs.					

Twenty-five Magistrates' Orders were obtained.

All condemned meat was removed to Newham's Tallow Works, Cross Street, and rendered down for commercial tallow; and all offals, after being covered with disinfectant, were buried at the Corporation tip, Seamer Road.

## MEAT REGULATIONS.

One hundred and forty-seven visits of inspection were made to shops and stores where meat was kept or stored. In three instances notices were served, one to provide adequate ventilation to a meat store, and in the other two instances to clear and protect the premises from rats.

## SECTION 32, SCARBOROUGH CORPORATION ACT, 1925.

### INFLATION OF CARCASSES.

No offence was found to have occurred during the year.

## MANUFACTURE AND SALE OF ICE CREAM.

### SECTION 36, SCARBOROUGH CORPORATION ACT, 1925, EXTENDED BY PROVISIONAL ORDER, 1930.

Forty-seven persons are on the register dealing with this commodity. Of this number, 31 were engaged as manufacturers. Eighty-one visits of inspection were made. Two samples were taken for bacteriological examination. One sample was found to be clean, and the other dirty. The vendor in this instance was also the manufacturer, and was cautioned as to the cleanly preparation and distribution of the article. In only one other instance was it found necessary to have the premises cleansed and limewashed. This work was carried out.



## FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

### 1. INSPECTION OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances.

PREMISES.	NUMBER OF		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
Factories..... (Including Factory Laundries)	37	8	...
Workshops..... (Including Workshop Laundries)	475	15	...
Workplaces..... (Other than Outworkers' premises)	301	4	...
Total.....	813	27	...

### 2. DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

PARTICULARS.	No. of Defects.			No. of Prosecutions.
	Found.	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—*				
Want of Cleanliness .....	10	10	...	...
Want of Ventilation .....	1	1	...	...
Overcrowding .....	..	..	...	...
Want of drainage of floor .....	...	...	...	...
Other Nuisances .....	12	12	...	...
Sanitary accommodation { Insufficient .....	1	1	...	..
{ Unsuitable or defective...	2	2	...	..
{ Not separate for sexes ...	1	1	..	...
Offences under the Factory and Workshop Acts :—				
Illegal occupation of underground bake-houses (Sec. 101) .....	...	...	...	...
Other offences (excluding offences relating to out-work and offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921)..	...	...	..	...
Total.....	27	27	...	...

\*Including those specified in sections 2, 3, 7 and 8 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, as remediable under the Public Health Acts.

# HOME WORK.

NATURE OF WORK.	OUTWORKERS' LISTS (SEC. 107).										OUTWORK IN UNWHOLESOME PREMISES (SEC. 108.)			OUTWORK IN INSPECTED PREMISES (SEC. 109-110).		
	Lists received from Employers					Notice served on Occupiers as to keeping or sending lists					Instances			Instances		
	Sending twice in the year		Sending once in the year		Outworkers		Outworkers		Sending once in the year		Failing to keep or permit inspection of lists		Failing to send lists		Prosecutions	
	Lists		Lists		Lists		Lists		Lists		Lists		Lists		Lists	
	Con-trac-tors	Work-men	Con-trac-tors	Work-men	Con-trac-tors	Work-men	Con-trac-tors	Work-men	Con-trac-tors	Work-men	Con-trac-tors	Work-men	Con-trac-tors	Work-men	Con-trac-tors	Work-men
Wearing Apparel-making, &c., Cleaning and Washing Household Linen... .. Lace, Lace Curtains and Nets... Curtains and Furniture Hangings Furniture and Upholstery ... Locks, Latches and Keys ... Umbrellas, &c. ... .. Artificial Flowers ... .. Nets, other than wire nets ... Tents ... .. Sacks ... .. Papers, &c., Boxes, Paper Bags Brush Making ... ..	8	4	10	3	3	3	3	3	3	3						
Total ... ..	8	4	10	3	3	3	3	3	3	3						

## REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Workshops on the Register (Sec. 131) at the end of the year.	Number.
Bakehouses ... ..	58
Milliners and Dressmakers ... ..	25
Tailors ... ..	17
Plumbers ... ..	20
Joiners ... ..	17
Boot Repairers ... ..	35
Upholsterers and Cabinet Makers ... ..	15
Hosiery Knitters ... ..	1
Blacksmiths and Whitesmiths ... ..	6
Laundries ... ..	4
Picture Framers ... ..	2
Monumental Masons ... ..	4
Watch and Clock Repairers ... ..	2
Photographers ... ..	16
Boat Builders ... ..	1
Sail Maker ... ..	1
Fish Curers ... ..	3
Motor and Cycle Repairers ... ..	13
Saddlers ... ..	1
Miscellaneous... ..	21
Total number of Workshops on Register ... ..	262

19 workshops were removed from the Register and 3 workshops were added to the Register during the year.

## OTHER MATTERS.

Particulars.	Number.
Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories :—	
Failure to affix abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act (Sec. 133, 1901)	3
Action taken in matters referred to H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Act	11
But not under the Factory and Workshop Act (Sec. 5, 1901)	6
Other ... ..	4
Underground bakehouses (Sec. 101) in use at the end of year (including Factory Bakehouses) ... ..	5



## MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT, 1926.

## IMPORTED GOODS ORDERS NOS. 3, 4, 5 and 8.

Two hundred and thirty-three visits of inspection were made to the vendors of goods enumerated in the above Orders. In each instance copies of the Orders or leaflets were left with the proprietors. In 36 instances cautions were administered, and in one instance a letter was sent by the Town Clerk to the proprietor of a business who had failed to comply with Order No. 3. In all other respects the goods enumerated in the various Orders were properly marked accordingly.

## INSPECTION OF SHIPPING.

Number.				Tonnage.	Number Inspected.		No. reported defective.	No. of Orders issued.
					By the M.O.H.	By the Sanitary Inspector.		
Foreign	Steamers	...	2	710	...	2	..	...
	Motor	...	0	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	0	...	...	...	...	...
	Fishing	...	3	258	...	...	...	...
Total Foreign				968	...	2	...	...
(B) ... .. Coastwise	Steamers	...	...	21,077	..	5	...	...
	Motor	...	88	...	..	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Fishing	...	...	...	...	24	...	...
Total Coastwise				21,077	...	29	..	...
Total Foreign and Coastwise				22,045	...	31	...	...

## VESSELS SUBJECTED TO MEASURES OF RAT DESTRUCTION.

No. of vessels fumigated by S. 02.	No. of rats killed.	No. of vessels fumigated by H.C.N.	No. of rats kil'ed.	No. of vessels which trapping, poisoning, etc., employed.	No. of rats killed.	Remarks.
0	0	0	0	14	9 Black	—

15 black rats and 3 brown rats were destroyed on piers.

600 baits were laid on the piers and 400 baits were laid on ships.

(B) Steamer, motor, sailing and fishing not distinguished, but nearly all steamers.

## HOUSING ACTS, 1925 and 1930.

### INSPECTION OF DISTRICT.

The work of reconditioning and putting into a proper state of repair the following properties was carried out on the service of informal notices :

No. 30, Potter Lane.

Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6, Clarkson's Buildings, Longwestgate.

Nos. 1, 2, 7, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19, Garibaldi Street.

Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 9, 11 and 13, Derwent Street.

Nos. 3, 4, 5 and 6, Spreight Lane Steps.

Nos. 2 and 3, Durham Cottages.

Nos. 2, 4, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 25, 26, 28, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 38 and 40, Ewart Street.

### REPAIR ORDERS, SECTION 17.

The following dwelling houses were put in all respects into a proper state of repair following the service of repair orders :—

No. 4, Albion Place.

Nos. 3, 5, 7 and 9, Atlas Place.

Nos. 23, 37 and 39, Ewart Street.

No. 39, Oxford Street.

Nos. 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14 and 15, Spreight Lane Steps.

Repair Orders (Sec. 17) outstanding in 1930 were complied with during 1931 in the following instances :—

Nos. 1, 3 and 5, Ewart Street.

Nos. 3, 5, 6, 7 and 8, Albion Place.

No. 103, Nelson Street.

In one other instance the work was carried out by the Corporation on the failure of the owner to comply.

### REPAIR ORDERS, SECTION 3, HOUSING ACT, 1930.

These were complied with during 1931, viz. :

No. 5, Ewart Street.

No. 5, Merchant's Row : Order withdrawn ; owner carrying out the necessary work.

No. 89, Longwestgate : Consideration deferred.

No. 21a, Castlegate : Demolished.

Nos. 40, 40a and 41, Sandside : To be demolished.

Cottage rear of 31, Cambridge Place : Undertaking given.

No. 7, Globe Street : Deferred to enable owner to recondition same.

Old Globe, Globe Street : Deferred to enable owner to recondition same.

### SECTION 20, HOUSING ACT, 1930. (UNDERGROUND ROOMS.)

Representations were made in three instances. In one case repairs were carried out and an undertaking given ; in the second instance the rooms were vacated ; and in the other instance the matter was deferred to enable the occupier to secure other accommodation.

No. 24, Castlegate, which was subject to a Closing Order in 1930, was reconditioned and made fit during 1931, and was certified accordingly by the Medical Officer of Health.

The above dwelling houses are irrespective of those dealt with under the Public Health Acts.

#### RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION ACT, 1919.

Sustained efforts were continued during the year for the destruction of rats and mice. Thirty-six complaints were received and attended to during the year; advice and assistance was given in each instance. Sewers were regularly baited; the Corporation tip was also treated from time to time with Cyanogas.

Allotments, piggeries, and other suspected premises where rats usually infest were inspected from time to time, and the necessary measures were taken to eliminate the rodents found.

Six hundred baits were laid on the fish pier under the direction of the Harbour Commissioners. The bodies of 15 black rats and 3 brown rats were found after such baits had been laid.

Four thousand one hundred and twenty-two bodies of rats were received at the Corporation Dépôt, Dean Road; a head rate of three-pence was paid for all rats caught within the Borough and brought to the Dépôt.

#### DISINFECTION Etc.

Number of cases removed to Sanatorium ... ..	149
„ „ rooms disinfected after infectious cases ... ..	240
„ „ „ „ „ Phthisis ... ..	15
„ „ „ „ „ Cancer ... ..	10
„ „ houses disinfected for vermin ... ..	11
„ „ library books disinfected ... ..	129
„ „ articles of bedding and personal clothing removed and returned after steam disinfection ... ..	4038

Five beds and 14 articles of personal clothing, etc., were destroyed by request of the owners.

GEO. J. GREGORY,

*Senior Sanitary Inspector.*

#### SCHOOLS.

During the year a new boys' lavatory was built, and a "Bubble" drinking fountain was installed at the Friarage School, and the ventilation of the Central Junior School was improved by altering fixed windows so as to open on a central pivot.

#### RAG FLOCK ACTS, 1911 AND 1928.

There are 15 premises in the town on which rag flock is manufactured, used or sold. All were inspected during the year, but no samples were taken for analysis.



## IV.—HOUSING STATISTICS.

Number of new houses erected during the year :—

(a) Total (including numbers given separately under (b)) ...	145
(b) With State assistance under the Housing Acts :—	
(i) By the Local Authority ... ..	62
(ii) By other Local Authorities ... ..	0
(iii) By other bodies or persons ... ..	0

1.—Inspection of dwelling-houses during the year 1931 :—

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) ... ..	
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	1632
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 ... ..	
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	114
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ... ..	10
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	237

2.—Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal notices :—

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers ... ..	159
--	-----

3.—Action under Statutory Powers during the year :—

A.—Proceedings under Sections 17, 18 and 23 of the Housing Act, 1930 :—

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs ... ..	20
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By owners ... ..	18
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	1

B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied ...	371
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By owners ... ..	93
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	0

**C.—Proceedings under Sections 19 and 21 of the Housing Act, 1930 :—**

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made ... ..	3
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders ... ..	0

**D.—Proceedings under Section 20 of the Housing Act, 1930 :**

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made ...	2
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit ... ..	1

**E.—Proceedings under Section 3 of the Housing Act, 1925 :**

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs ... ..	0
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—	
(a) by owners ... ..	1
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	0
(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of declarations by owners of intention to close ... ..	0

**F.—Proceedings under Sections 11, 14 and 15 of the Housing Act, 1925 :—**

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made ... ..	0
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling-houses having been rendered fit ... ..	1
(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made ... ..	1
(4) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders ... ..	0

## **V.—INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.**

### **(a) MILK SUPPLY.**

Once again it has to be said that the average quality of the milk sold in the town throughout the year is poor. The fat and the non-fatty solids should average at least 3.7 per cent. and 8.9 per cent. respectively. The average figures for Scarborough routine samples last year were 3.54 per cent. and 8.82 per cent.

Of 99 samples sent to the Borough Analyst, 21, *i.e.* 21 per cent., were below the very moderate limit set by the Board of Agriculture. If we disregard follow-up samples which might be expected to be poor,

we have left 79 samples of which 12, *i.e.* 15 per cent., were below the limit.

Of the 21 samples which fell below the limit, 16 were deficient in fat and 5 contained added water.

The fat deficiencies varied in amount from 0.6 to 54 per cent. Added water varied in amount from 2 to 11 per cent., being 5 per cent. or more in 3 cases; 5 per cent., it may be remarked, represents two table-spoonfuls in a pint.

The 21 cases were dealt with as follows:—In 10 cases, for one reason or another, no action was taken; in 6 cases the Town Clerk sent warning letters to the offenders; and in 5 cases legal proceedings were taken, with the following results:—

No. of Sample.	Analysis.	Result of proceedings.
25	Added water ... 9%	Case dismissed.
55	Fat deficiency ... 21%	„ „
50 N.R.	Added water ... 11%	„ „
98	Added water ... 9%	Fined £2.
101	Fat deficiency ... 14%	Fined 10/-.

Further reference to some of the cases is desirable.

Sample 25 contained 9 per cent. of added water; the vendor was prosecuted, but the Magistrates accepted his evidence that the milk had not been tampered with, and dismissed the case; nevertheless, samples of the milk from which the vendor obtained his supply, including an “appeal to cow” sample, proved to be genuine.

Sample 49 was 12 per cent. deficient in fat. The vendor obtained his milk supply from “A”, a milkman at Seamer, who in turn was supplied by “B”, “C”, “D” and “E”, four producers in the Seamer district. This case was followed up by the County Authorities, with the following results:—“A’s” milk was found to be 21 per cent. deficient in fat. He was prosecuted, but the Magistrates dismissed the case, accepting his evidence that the milk was as it came from the cow.

“B’s” milk was found to contain at least 11 per cent. of added water. He was prosecuted, with a similar result.

Two samples of “C’s” milk were found to be 4 per cent. and 11 per cent. deficient in fat. An “appeal to cow” sample was 0.6 per cent. deficient in fat.

“D’s” milk was found to be 6 per cent. deficient in fat. An “appeal to cow” sample was found to be 54 per cent. deficient in fat. The Analyst’s comment on this was:—“The deficiency in fat is so large that one cannot believe that such a sample truly represents the milk from a herd of cows”.

“E’s” milk was found to be 1.33 per cent. deficient in fat. “Appeal to cow” samples (morning and evening) showed no deficiency.

In considering the whole matter, the facts to be borne in mind are:—

- (1) The milk sold in Scarborough is below the average in quality.
- (2) Only a minority of those who sell poor milk are prosecuted.
- (3) Of those who are prosecuted, only a minority are convicted.
- (4) The penalties imposed on convicted offenders are totally inadequate as deterrents. They are easily payable out of the proceeds of water at 2/- a gallon and cream at 2/6 a pint.



The inference from (1) is that the amount of adulterated milk sold in Scarborough is comparatively high. The cause for that is to be found in (2), (3) and (4). The consequences of being found out in Scarborough are not serious enough to stop it.

The Analyst's certificate that a sample of milk contains less than 3 per cent. of fat or 8.5 per cent. of other solids is evidence of adulteration in the absence of proof to the contrary. The burden of this proof rests upon the defendant, and it seems only fair that he should be required to discharge it. To relieve an offender of this burden by withholding prosecution is in a sense to deprive milk consumers of the protection of the law. It is difficult to get convictions and adequate penalties in these cases. But the value of a prosecution does not lie wholly in a conviction. It lies also in the salutary effect of the publicity attending the proceedings. Let the public know that a dealer sells poor milk, and they can apply their own remedy by taking their custom elsewhere.

### CLEANLINESS.

Fifty-two samples of new milk sold in the town were submitted to the North Riding Laboratory of Pathology and Public Health, Scarborough, for examination of their bacterial content. As a standard with which to compare the results, we may take the standard laid down for "Grade A" milk, which must not contain more than 200,000 germs in a cubic centimetre, and must not contain bacillus coli (a manure derived germ) in 1/100 cubic centimetre. Taking this standard, which any clean producer ought to have no difficulty in attaining, it was found that 37 samples (71 per cent.) did in fact reach it, and 15 (29 per cent.) did not.

Of those which did not, only 1 was bacterially very dirty, *i.e.* contained more than 500,000 germs per c.c. or a large number of manure derived germs, or both.

The following table shows how these figures compare with those for previous years:—

	Number of Samples examined.	Number up to Grade A Standard.	Number below Grade A Standard but not very dirty.	Number very dirty.
1927 ...	70	23 (33%)	35 (50%)	12 (17%)
1928 ...	40	14 (35%)	22 (55%)	4 (10%)
1929 ...	68	29 (43%)	17 (25%)	22 (32%)
1930 ...	50	28 (56%)	19 (38%)	3 (6%)
1931 ...	52	37 (71%)	14 (27%)	1 (2%)

The single very dirty sample was produced within the Borough.

Thirty-one samples of "Certified" milk, 3 of "Grade A" (Tuberculin Tested) milk, 3 of "Grade A", and 2 of Pasteurised milk were also examined and found to be up to the required standards.

The fact that nearly three-quarters of the samples examined reached the standard of purity laid down for "Grade A" milk shows that the ordinary producer can, if he will, produce clean milk. He can do it without undertaking costly alterations of his premises. All he has to do is to put himself to the trouble of organising cleanly methods and insisting upon their scrupulous observance by his workers. These methods are described in the Milk and Dairies Order, 1926, particularly in Section 23. It is to be hoped that increasing attention will be paid to them by cowkeepers. The public could do much to bring about im-



provement by refusing to be supplied with milk which contains any sediment or does not keep properly.

Sixteen samples of milk produced in the Borough and 26 produced outside were biologically examined for tubercle bacilli. In none of them were tubercle bacilli found.

Five classes of milk are sold in the town, viz., the four graded milks and ordinary ungraded milk. The names under which the graded milks are sold are confusing, and very few people seem to know the difference between them, or even which is the best. Many people, misled by its name, think that "Grade A" milk is the best, and that it is a safe milk to drink. Actually it is neither. In regard to cleanliness, or freedom from disease germs, or both, it is inferior to each of the other three graded milks, namely:—

- (1) "Certified".
- (2) "Grade A (Tuberculin Tested)".
- (3) "Pasteurised".

These three are safe from tuberculosis, the first two because they come from tubercle-free cows, and the third because it has been heated sufficiently to kill tubercle bacilli if present. "Grade A" and ordinary ungraded milk are unsafe, inasmuch as both may contain living tubercle bacilli. The sooner "Grade A" milk is abolished the better, as it is a mis-named article, and all the more dangerous for that reason. Ordinary ungraded milk is only safe if boiled, and, as boiling spoils milk, people would be well advised to buy instead one of the three graded milks named above. "Certified" and "Grade A Tuberculin Tested" milks are, of course, costly, but Pasteurised milk can now be bought in the town, bottled, at the same price as ungraded milk. There is therefore no longer any reason why anyone should buy ungraded milk, and it is to be hoped that the time is not far off when it will no longer be sold.

There should be only the three safe milks on the market, viz., "Certified", "Grade A Tuberculin Tested", and "Pasteurised", and if the first two were re-named Grade A (1) and Grade A (2), or Grade A and Grade B, there would no longer be confusion in the public mind.

#### (b) MEAT, Etc.

Reference to action taken with regard to meat and other food, including inspection of slaughterhouses, meat, shops, stalls and vehicles, and places where food is prepared, will be found in the report of the Sanitary Inspector (pages 29 and 30).

#### (c) ADULTERATION, Etc.

Reference to action taken under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, the Milk and Cream Regulations, the Condensed and Dried Milk Regulations, and the Public Health (Preservatives, etc.) in Food Regulations, will be found in the report of the Sanitary Inspector (page 28).

#### (d) CHEMICAL AND BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF FOOD.

Chemical analyses are carried out by the Borough Analyst, Mr. Henry T. Lea, F.I.C., of Halifax (see page 27). Bacteriological examinations are carried out at the North Riding Laboratory of Pathology and Public Health. None were required during 1931 other than the routine examinations of milk for tubercle bacilli and for numbers of bacteria (see page 28).

## VI.—PREVENTION OF, AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The following table shows the numbers of notifications of the different infectious diseases received, and the case rates for some of them per 1,000 living in respect of Scarborough and of England and Wales.

DISEASE.	Cases notified.	Total Deaths.	Admitted to Hospital.	Case rate per 1,000 living.	
				Scarborough	England and Wales.
Small-pox .....	...	..	...	0·00	0·14
Scarlet fever .....	73	1	57	1·8	2·05
Diphtheria .....	95	6	90	2·3	1·27
Enteric Fever .....	1	...	1	0·02	0·06
Puerperal Fever.....	2	2	...	0·05	0·06
Puerperal Pyrexia .....	11	..	...	0·27	0·14
Erysipelas .. .....	22	...	...	0·54	0·38
Pneumonia (Primary) .....	38	43	...	...	...
„ (Influenzal) ..	15	10	...	...	...
Meningococcal Meningitis	3	2	2	...	...
Chicken-pox .....	106	...	..	...	...
Ophthalmia Neonatorum .	3	...	...	...	...

Diphtheria and scarlet fever antitoxic sera are kept at the Health Office and at the Central Police Station for the use of practitioners in cases of these diseases and puerperal fever.

The Registrar has kindly given me the following figures for the year :

Births.	Died Un-vaccinated.	Successfully Vaccinated.	Insusceptible.	Exempted.	Removals and postponement
570	46	128	1	395	0

Successful vaccinations are 22 per cent. and exemptions 69 per cent. of the total number of births.

Non-notifiable infectious diseases are reported from the schools by the Head Teachers, and the Medical Officer of Health is thus kept informed of the total numbers occurring.

The cleansing and disinfection of verminous persons and their belongings is carried out at the Workhouse on request.

Facilities for isolation of infectious cases and for disinfection of infective material are provided at the Scarborough Sanatorium.

No use has yet been made of the Schick and Dick tests in diphtheria and scarlet fever respectively, nor of the new methods of immunization against these diseases.

No primary vaccinations or re-vaccinations were performed during the year by the Medical Officer of Health under the Public Health (Small-pox Prevention) Regulations, 1927.

# NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS DURING THE YEAR 1931.

Particulars of some of these are set out in the following Table:—

Disease.	Total Cases Notified.													Cases admitted to Hospital.	Total Deaths.													
															Total.													
	0	1	2	3	4	5	10	15	20	35	45	65	0			1	2	3	4	5	10	15	20	35	45	65	Total.	
Scarlet Fever .....	...	2	3	2	8	26	16	6	8	...	1	..	73	57	...	..	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6		
Diphtheria .....	...	...	6	9	7	32	18	8	12	2	...	...	95	90	...	...	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	6		
Enteric Fever .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Pneumonia—																												
Primary .....	...	2	5	1	...	5	3	1	6	2	8	4	38	...	8	...	1	...	...	2	1	5	9	12	43			
Influenzal .....	..	...	2	...	1	3	1	2	2	1	2	1	15	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...			
Epidemic																												
Encephlitis...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Acute																												
Poliomyelitis.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..			



## OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

Cases.			Vision unimpaired.	Vision Impaired.	Total Blindness.	Deaths.
Notified.	Treated.					
	At Home.	In Hospital.				
3	3	...	3	...	...	...

## TUBERCULOSIS.

Particulars of new cases and of deaths during 1931 are given in the following table :—

	NEW CASES.				DEATHS.			
	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	2
5	1	1	2	2	...	...	..	1
10	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...
20	3	1	...	1	1	1	...	...
25	1	1	...	...	...	5	...	...
35	4	2	..	1	1	1	...	...
45	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	..
55	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
65	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...
	12	5	2	8	9	9	...	3

## PUBLIC HEALTH (PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1925.

So far, there has been no occasion to take any action under these Regulations.

## PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1925, SECTION 62.

No action has been taken under this Section.

## VII.—METEOROLOGY.

### OBSERVER'S NOTES.

SUNSHINE.—The sunshine normals for 35 years refer to the duration of bright sunshine as shewn by the Campbell-Stokes recorder. In most favourable circumstances, sunshine can be recorded when the sun is 3" above the horizon, *i.e.*, 20 minutes after sunrise, or 20 minutes before sunset; but this implies a very clear atmosphere. In general, for half an hour at either end of a fine day there is no trace of a burn on the sunshine card, so that the effective length of the "possible" duration of "bright sunshine" is normally about an hour less than the "length of day". The sunshine recorder is situated on the top of the Fire Station tower.

RAINFALL.—A 5" Gauge is used, the rim of which is 13" off the ground. It is situated about 50 feet from the Town Hall on the south side of the building.

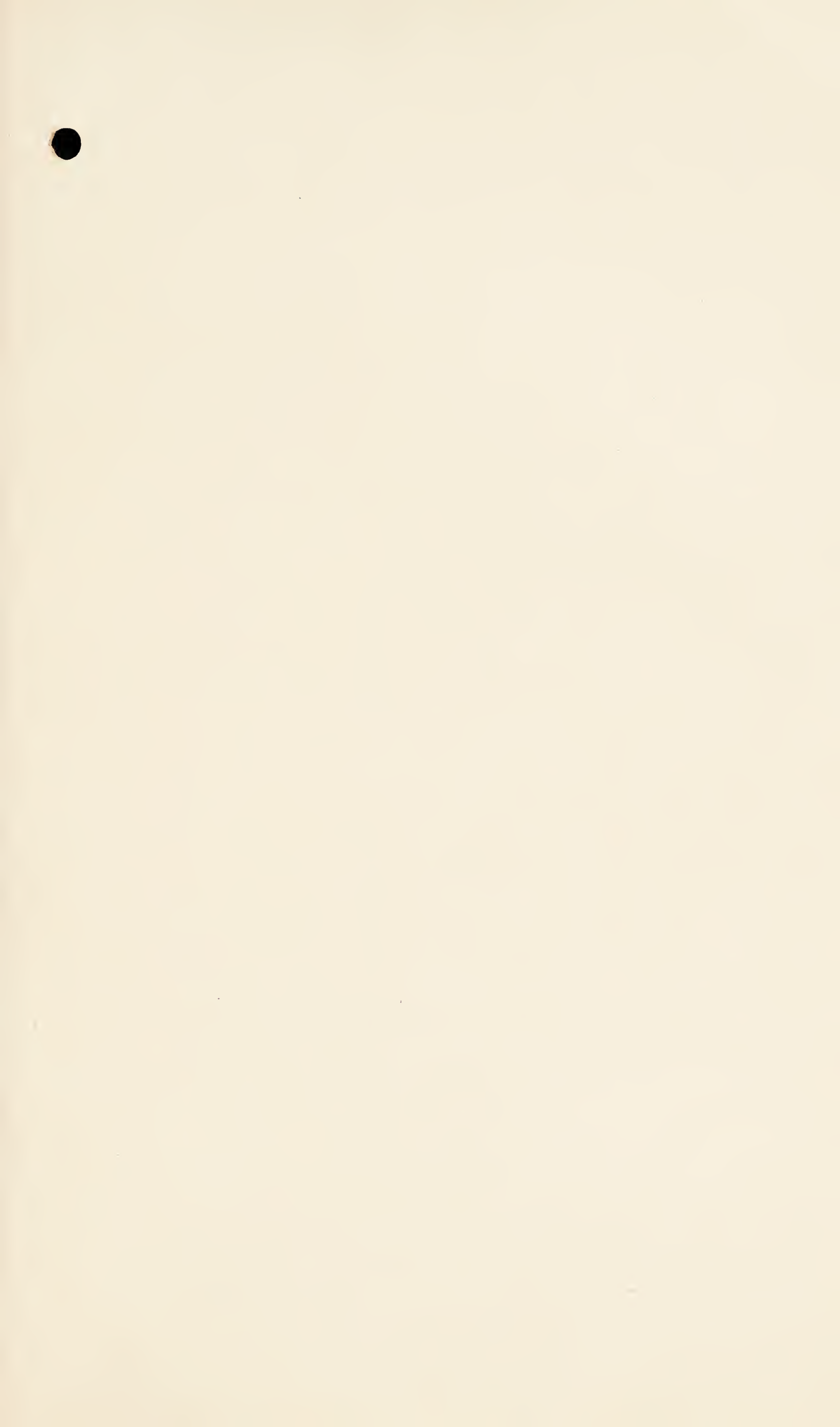
VISIBILITY.—The increasing importance of these observations, undertaken at the request of the Air Ministry, will be realised in these days of aviation.

A. E. PICKUP,  
*Observer.*

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT, YEAR 1931.

MONTH	Hottest Day. Solar maximum	Average Barometer	Mean Temperature	Lowest Minimum	Highest Maximum	Wind Force	Wind (Prevailing)	No. of Rainy Days	Most Rain one day	Total Rain	Most Sunshine one day	Average Sunshine per day	Total Sunshine	Maximum (Average)	Minimum (Average)
JANUARY ...	60	29.789	39.7	30	39	3	N.W.	23	0.62	2.83	6.5	2.02	62.5	44.4	35.1
FEBRUARY ...	66	29.776	39.2	30	35	3	N.W.	24	0.26	2.01	7.0	1.66	46.5	44.0	39.5
MARCH ...	61	29.985	39.5	26	35	4	S.E.	9	0.23	0.76	9.7	4.14	128.4	44.5	34.4
APRIL ...	97	29.864	46.7	35	41	3	N.W.	22	0.63	3.12	10.3	4.34	130.1	52.1	41.3
MAY ...	102	29.857	51.5	38	48	2	S.W.	13	0.67	2.02	13.4	5.32	164.9	57.7	45.3
JUNE ...	106	29.975	56.2	44	49	3	W.S.W.	17	0.80	3.78	12.3	4.88	146.5	62.2	50.2
JULY ...	113	29.750	60.7	48	60	2	W.	21	0.71	3.33	13.9	4.10	127.2	67.0	54.3
AUGUST ...	106	29.917	57.7	45	56	3	N.W.	14	0.58	2.36	11.9	4.62	143.1	63.0	52.4
SEPTEMBER ...	92	30.156	54.3	43	55	3	N.W.	19	1.71	4.04	10.5	2.69	80.6	59.2	49.4
OCTOBER ...	89	30.096	50.0	32	46	3	N.	18	0.39	2.02	9.3	4.30	133.3	56.2	43.9
NOVEMBER...	67	29.759	46.8	35	44	3	S.	10	0.35	1.59	6.1	1.70	51.1	51.4	42.2
DECEMBER...	61	30.174	42.5	29	38	2	N.W.	12	0.40	1.57	5.1	1.27	39.3	47.4	37.5
TOTAL FOR YEAR ...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	202	...	29.43	...	...	125.35	..	...
MONTHLY AVERAGE ...	...	29.925	48.7	...	...	...	...	16.8	...	2.45	...	...	104.46	54.1	43.4
AVERAGE FOR 35 YEARS ... (1881-1915)	...	..	48.1	...	...	...	...	190	...	25.77	...	3.85	1405.0	53.6	42.5













12.

13-2

14-3